


6129	號九十二百壹千六第	日十初月六年丑丁緒光	HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 20 TH , 1877.	五拜禮	號十二月七英	港香	[PRICE \$2 ¹ / ₂ PER MONTH
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[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS.

V.  E.

ERISON THEATRE.

kind permission of H.E. Major-General
Hon. Sir F. COLBORNE, K.C.B., and
Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. S. DICKENS
and OFFICERS, the
**REGIMENTAL MATHEMATICAL
DRAMATIC SOCIETY**
respectfully announce to the Garrison their
intention of performing in the above
Theatre,
TO-MORROW EVENING,
21st July, 1877.
will be produced a **Hibernian Comedy**, in
two Acts, by H. W. MONTGOMERY,
entitled
"HANDY ANDY."
After which,
(Sentimental), "Sunlight and Shadow,"
Band Sergeant Buzz,
Song (Comic), "The Baby Show"
Private RACE.

INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

include with the side-splitting Farce, by
C. W. MALTEX, entitled
"BORROWED PLUMES."
By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel
S. Commanding, and Officers, the BAND
REGIMENT will attend.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—First Seats, 81;
Second Seats, 50 Cents; Third Seats, 25 Cents.
Under 12 years of age, half-price to

and Second Seats only.
 Seats may be had at the Hongkong Hotel,
 from Officers' Mess Sergeant, Ser-
 geant Mess R.A. and 26th Regiment, Canton-
 ists R.A. and 28th Regiment, all Pay Ser-
 and at the Door on the Night of Per-
 ce.
 rs open at 8.30 P.M. To commence at
 precisely.
 Kaks will be kept in continual motion
 the evening.
 gkong, 16th July, 1877. [1108
 OF NINGPO AND SHANGHAI
 Steamship

"CHINA."
 main Master, will be despatched for the
 Port TO-DAY, the 20th inst, at 5 P.M.
 Freight or Passage, apply to
 STEPHENSON & Co. [7123]
 Hongkong, 18th July, 1877.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
 E. British Steamer
 "KING RICHARD."
 in Nelson, will be despatched to the above
 on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 5 P.M.
 Freight or Passage, apply to
 DAVID SARGENT & SONS & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 20th July, 1877. [7124]
 E. British Steamship

"HOLYROOD"
 will be immediately despatched for the above Port.
 Freight or Passage, apply to
 JAMES GOSSELL & Co. [7125]
 Hongkong, 26th July, 1877.

FOR MATTEU STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE.
THE DEPARTURE of the Company's
Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" has
POSTPONED to the 30th inst. at 3 P.M.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1877. [7d1127
HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF

COMMERCE.
NOTICE.
THE POST OF SECRETARY will become
Vacant on 1st August next.
Applications, addressed to the CHAIRMAN, will
be received up to Noon of the 21st July prox-
-r, \$1,500 per Annum.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1877. [1001

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH SHIP "SCINDIA," FROM
LONDON.

DESIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named
Vessel are hereby requested to send in their
Orders of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-

are, and to take immediate delivery of Goods.
 cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
 RUSSELL & Co.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, 10th July, 1877. [74112]
 FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.
 The Steamship "KING RICHARD"
 having arrived from the above Ports, Con-

of Cargo by her are requested to send in Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

signees or Opium are requested to take
 ry from the Boats alongside the Ice-House
 Wharf, otherwise the Drug will be stored
 e Undersigned at Consignees' risk, unpro-
 by Fire Insurance.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
 Agents.

gkong, 18th July, 1877. [641113]
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
INSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"PATROCLUS"
reby notified that the cargo is being dis-

...insured State, or ranked at the Crown's or
Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at
the consignee's risk. The cargo will be ready for
shipment from Craft or Godown on and after the
1st July, 1877.
Goods undelivered after the 23rd July, 1877,
are subject to Rent.

BRITISH BARK "ENID," FROM
LONDON.

of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery of
Goods,
without impeding the discharge of the Vessel
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1877. [H1069]
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ASSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading undersigned for countersignature, and immediate delivery. This Cargo has been and stored at their risk and expense. Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. du POUY.

Ex "PRIMO." —
 o. 1, 1 case Books, Remedios & Co., from
 Marseilles.
 Diamond, 11 bales Sundries, Son Ly, from
 Saigon.
 packages Sundries, Gysantai from Saigon.

gkong, 18th July, 1877.

NOW READY FOR SALE

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1877.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the most reliable sources, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT.

It contains—
THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HONKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHENKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.
THE DIRECTORY FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MANILA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CEBU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithographic Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the PEAK.

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work); and MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at \$5, or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directors, Marine, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents—

MACAO.....Mr. L. A. de Gueira.
SHATOW.....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
HONKOW.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
KOCHOW.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
CHENKIANG.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
KIUKIANG.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
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TAKU.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
TIENTSIN.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
PEKING.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
MANILA.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
CEBU.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.

NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettibill & Co.
37, Park Row.

NOTICE

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSARY

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DAUGHTERS' SUNDRIES.

AND

REFRIGERATED WATER-MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

TASHERMEN SHIP SUPPLIES.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders, it is respectfully requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON AND CO., HONGKONG DISPENSARY, 1877.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, July 20th, 1877.

The reports from time to time received from the North of China concerning the prospects of the crops have up to the present been very favourable, especially in Chihli.

The rejoicings of the natives at this hopeful condition of things have now, however, according to the Tientsin correspondent of the N. C. Daily News, been converted into gloomy forebodings. The plague of locusts has reached the province and extends over hundreds of miles. Some districts have been stripped of all verdure, and nothing of the crops remains but the bare stalk.

The adjoining province of Shansi is reported to be now suffering from distress and it is to be feared that the ravages of the locusts will spread there. It is more than probable, too, that Shantung will be invaded by these destructive insects. In Kiangsu and some parts

of Anhwei they have wrought much havoc, and the crops in that province must inevitably suffer diminution in consequence. Altogether the outlook is not cheerful for the people of North China; it has clouded over considerably since the locusts of the locusts. It is to be feared that rice will be dear next winter, as a large quantity will be needed for export to the North. In view of the probable shortness of crops in the North in the ensuing season, the Authorities should take measures to prevent a repetition of the terrible scenes of misery which have been enacted in Shantung, Chihli, and Shansi during the past season, and the effects of which will not easily be effaced.

The new tax upon native imports into the port of Newchwang came into force on the 15th ultimo. It appears that the fee on all imports has been doubled, and shipments of foreign vessels, which were not taxed before, now have to pay four mace per hundred taels. The extra impost is said to be needed in order to admit of the increase of the troops in the province of Shingking, the existing forces being unable to cope with the banditti, who are in some districts. The tax has been imposed, but the additional soldiers have not, it would seem, made their appearance. It is not at all improbable that brigandage was made a plea for the levy of increased duties, and that it will be found presently that the robbers can be dealt with by the existing force. Such a result would not be surprising to those who have had experience of Chinese doings. The tax, although not levied upon foreign goods, is an irregular one, and calculated to cripple trade and encourage smuggling. The example set in Shingking may, too, prove infectious. It is not by any means the only province in the Central Kingdom where the banditti have succeeded in setting the troops at defiance. In Kwangtung they are almost too much for the authorities, who certainly fail to repress them, and have much difficulty in keeping them in check at all. Only the other day two thousand of these robbers assembled in the Ying Tak district, much to the terror of the peaceable inhabitants. The Viceroy at Canton was not wanting to follow the example set him in Shingking, on the pretext that with the troops at his command it is impossible to exterminate the banditti.

A TABLE of imports and exports from and to Japan and Corea during the month of May last, which has been published in a Japanese journal, shows pretty fairly what the trade between the two countries is worth.

The total exports to Corea from Japan during the month amounted to \$78,887.45.

This was made up as follows:—Rice, \$28,899.10; barley, \$3,448.29; ground barley, \$4,891.41; and miscellaneous goods, \$38,047.65. The imports from Corea into Japan reached a total value of \$14,860.13.

Fifty junks left Corea for Japan, and fifty-nine junks arrived there from that country.

From this return it would appear that the whole of the trade was done in junks, to the exclusion of steamers. The "miscellaneous" imports from Japan no doubt include a considerable quantity of European and American goods, for some of which the Coreans are reported to be exhibiting a preference.

The total number of Japanese residents in Corea is given as 232. They are isolated from the natives, with whom they have little intercourse, and that not always of the most friendly character, judging from the accounts published at different times in the Japanese native papers. No doubt more harmonious relations will exist before long between the two nations, but at present there is a mutual contempt felt by each for the other arising from very opposite causes.

The Japanese look upon the Coreans as dirty and uncivilized; the Coreans despise the Japanese because they have abandoned their ancient civilization for that of the Western "barbarians."

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemah*, with the next French mail, passed Cape St. James outwards at 11.40 o'clock on Wednesday night.

A telegram in the *Alta*, dated New York, the 15th ultimo, says that it is possible some effort will be made to secure the wreck of the *City of San Francisco*, Clyde's wrecking steamer, which is en route from Calcutta to Panama, with the Georgia in tow.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Andromeda* on her passage down Shanghai encountered the wreck of a typhoon-ridden N. E. vessel, the vessel being seen after leaving Yokohama, and at E. N. E. bearing N. by E. and S. W. and with a high confused sea, and heavy rollers from the E. This was doubtless the same typhoon met by the *Edinburgh*.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, which arrived yesterday, encountered a very heavy typhoon on the 16th, and was driven to the beach, where it was wrecked. The wreck of the *Andromeda*, the typhoon of the *City of Peking* encountered, was seen after leaving Yokohama, and at E. N. E. bearing N. by E. and S. W. and with a high confused sea, and heavy rollers from the E. This was doubtless the same typhoon met by the *Edinburgh*.

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The *San Francisco Bulletin* has the following:—
In the early part of April George F. Seward, United States Minister to China, and his wife, were in the city of Shanghai for the purpose of investigating the publication of certain libellous statements reflecting upon Seward. The statements of both Seward and Myers were received at the State Department some days ago, and have been fully considered. While no official action has yet been taken, it is understood that Seward will be sustained and Myers will be removed.

THE FAMINE IN NORTH CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—On behalf of the "Relief Fund" Committee, may we ask you kindly to convey to the public the following statement of "Relief and Expenditure," and also a few explanatory lines.

When the Committee was formed, we had only a partial knowledge of the extent of the terrible calamity which had befallen the people, and thought of nothing more than the giving of some little help to some villages where the sufferings of Christian families had been made known to us. Little by little the work of charity has grown upon us, until thanks to the noble, but wholly unlooked for, aid which has come from Hongkong and elsewhere, we have been enabled to help, and possibly to save, some thousands of people.

As to the mode in which the work has been done, it is hardly needed to add anything to the statement enclosed, except to say that we have tried all through there has been a strenuous effort to limit the area of relief and to make it effective within that area, rather than to run the risk of wasting the funds on a command by attempting too much. Except means 5 and 10 headed "Miscellaneous," nearly all the assistance given, whether in money or food, has been more or less systematic. Friends who have sent supplies of food, or who have sent money, have been asked to send it to the Committee, and to have it distributed in the most judicious manner.

In closing our labours, it is a satisfaction to be able to bear witness to the generosity and nobility of the help which has been given, and to express our conviction that directly and indirectly, its influence upon the minds of the people will be fruitful of good. In one case at least, a district magistrate, who has been a member of the Committee, has been able to do much for the people, and to express our conviction that directly and indirectly, its influence upon the minds of the people will be fruitful of good.

In some cases, as might be expected, ignorance, fear, and anti-Chinese prejudice have been obstacles to the work of the Committee, and we have had to deal with the most unfeeling and uncharitable of the natives, who have been able to do much for the people, and to express our conviction that directly and indirectly, its influence upon the minds of the people will be fruitful of good.

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